

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

FRANKLIN CHINN.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861.

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

Public Acts, Passed at Called Session, January, 1861.

With an analytical index, made by the Attorney General, printed and for sale at the Kentucky Yeoman office.

Sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the State, on receipt of fifty cents, either in money or postage stamps.

The Civil War—Its Objects.

The war declared by Reboham Lincoln against the Southern slaveholding States, is an act of stupendous folly, an act of astounding wickedness, an act of amazing perfidy, and an act palpably in violation of the Constitution and the act of Congress of 1795. It is an act of folly, because the war proclamation indicates a purpose utterly impossible to be achieved, and utterly inadmissible and undesirable, if it could be achieved. It is an act of wickedness because it contemplates the slaughter of thousands of lives and the waste of hundreds of millions of treasure, for no good object earthly, but, on the contrary, in full view of the inevitable effect of inflicting the most terrible calamities on both sides, and engendering eternal animosity and hatred between the North and South, whose citizens should be affectionate brethren. It is an act of perfidy, because it suddenly followed upon the heels of announcements, even in the Black Republican press, that Lincoln's policy was peace, that he intended to withdraw the garrisons from the forts of the seceded States, and submit the whole question of our national troubles to the decision of Congress. It is an act of unconstitutionality and unlawfulness, because the Constitution in no case confers on the Federal Government the right or power to coerce sovereign States, and because the power conferred on the President by the second section of the act of 1795, under which he now pretends to move, is limited in the exercise to such cases only as arise from the obstruction of federal officers in serving processes and executing judgments of Federal Courts; and no such case exists. No such case had any influence in producing the Revolution which has been effected in the seceded States; and we repeat, that the act of 1795 gave the President no power to call out the militia, except precisely in such cases as we have defined.

Lincoln's proclamation was, therefore, to all intents and purposes, a declaration of war; a declaration of war against sovereign States; and a usurpation of the war-making power which the Constitution vests in Congress alone. And that it was meant to be a general war against the whole South, and not merely a stroke for the recovery of the Southern forts, which the proclamation falsely declared to be the first object of calling out 75,000 men, is proved by the distribution of the forces, directing them not towards Sumter, but concentrating them at points along the borders even of Kentucky, a non-seceded State! It is a remorseless war of terror for the utter subjugation of the whole South, and the subjection of the proud and brave sons of the South to terms of abject submission. These, we grant, are hard and harsh terms applied to a national ruler; terms which it suits neither our taste nor wish to utter, if we could truthfully avoid them; but we only express the conscientious conviction of our judgment, and we thus express it under a sense of duty to the public. Mr. Lincoln—the Reboham of the American Israel—will be known in all coming time as the Perjured President. History will so indict him, posterity will so convict him, and eternity will so infamize him.

The object of this wicked and ferocious war is not merely to recover lost forts and property—not to execute the Federal laws—not to restore the withdrawn States and preserve and perpetuate the Union. For if such were the objects, they would be sought only by the only means of securing them—by diplomacy, by statesmanship, by all the honorable arts and resources of civil action—by messages, and acts, and negotiations of peace, and not by acts of ruthless war. The real object of the war is to bring about compulsory abolition of slavery in the Southern States, and to drive out of the Union every slave State resisting the achievement of that object. Reboham would of course retain any of the tribes under his rule willing to pay him tribute and submit to his hated government; and no doubt Lincoln will graciously permit Kentucky to continue a member of the Federal Union, if we will continue to pay our proportion of the Federal revenue, to be expended in conquering our Southern brethren, fight our brethren under the desecrated banner he bears—and submit also to the inauguration of the "irrepressible conflict" policy in our very midst of abolishing slavery; but he will recognize us on no other terms.

Are we blind, that we do not perceive these to be the ulterior objects of the Federal Administration? The facts already known to the world; the movements of troops; the former avowals of Republican leaders; the inevitable effects following causes; all go to prove to our mind, what will soon be manifest to all the world, that we have rightly interpreted the horrid programme of Lincoln.

WHAT WE HAVE TO EXPECT.—We copy extracts from an elaborate article in Harper's Weekly, developing the programme of conquest and utter subjugation to which not only the seceding States, but even Kentucky, is threatened to be subjected. Read it, every Kentuckian, and especially every one who, by the bubble cry of neutrality, is preparing, as the next step, for unconditional submission to Lincoln's ferocious policy. Comment on the Harper article and its wicked programme would be quite superfluous. Read it.

The Posture of Kentucky.

Kentucky is earnestly, anxiously desirous of peace—honorable peace. Ever loyal to the Constitution and the Union, she has signified herself by persistent efforts to adjust our national troubles on terms just and honorable to North and South. The voice of her sons was pronounced with almost absolute unanimity in favor of adjustment on the principles of the Crittenden amendments. Those amendments proposed nothing more than fresh guarantees for the protection of rights already recognized by the Constitution and affirmed by the Supreme Court; but which rights, being subjects of dispute, the amendments would have ended the dispute. They asked less for the South than the Supreme Court declared we were entitled to have. They asked the recognition and protection of rights in one fifth of the Territories, which the Supreme Court affirmed were entitled to recognition and protection in all the Territories. We need not waste time in referring to the fact that the Crittenden amendments—Peace Conference propositions—Border State plan—call of National Convention—submission of questions to the vote of the people—every scheme of compromise, adjustment, and peace, have all been remorselessly discarded by the tyranny of the numerical majority at the North.

And now, after all this, Lincoln has declared war against the South, and marshaled into the field the most gigantic army ever heard of on this continent, to crush the South. The stern conflict has already begun, and the blood of men, shed by brethren, has already stained the ground and cries to heaven.

Even in this state of case, Kentucky, still solicitous for peace, offered to associate her mediation with that of Ohio and Indiana, to stay the uplifted hand and prevent the descending blow. But Indiana and Ohio, both of which States owed to Kentucky's valor and Kentucky's unswerving chivalry, the expulsion of savage and foreign foes from their borders, refused to entertain honorable proposals for peace, borne to them by Kentucky's noble-hearted Governor, and Kentucky's venerable patriot, John J. Crittenden! The authorities of those two States after snubbing Kentucky's proposal for peace, coolly proposed to Kentucky to take up arms and join the polluted standard of Lincoln marching to the subjugation of our aggrieved brethren of the South.

When it has come to this, what has Kentucky to rely upon but her own wisdom and prowess? We propose no aggression, no invasion, no war upon any body; but we do insist that Kentucky shall promptly assume the armor and attitude of defense, to repel hostile invasion from any quarter, and suppress insurrectionary disturbances within. Let us maintain the attitude and assume the armor of defense, till Congress meet on the 4th of July, in the meantime solemnly calling on that body to instantly require the mad President to call back his invading myrmidons and dismiss them to their former industry or idleness. If this be done, peace may be restored; if not, Kentucky can then determine her further course.

Representatives in Congress—Special Election Ordered.

Our advertising columns contain Gov. Magoffin's proclamation, ordering a special election for Representatives of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States, to be held on the 20th day of June. The time is short, perhaps too short, for a thorough canvass in some of the large districts. It will be the duty of our patriotic friends, therefore, to promptly put their candidates in the field. Let there be no squandering of precious time—no scramble among aspirants—but a cheerful and determined purpose manifested to run none but men of first rate abilities in this terrible crisis of the country. The Southern Rights party, we assure, at such a time, will prove themselves earnest patriots, by insisting on the selection of the right sort of men, and the best sort of men, for the important posts to be filled. And we trust we may be pardoned for expressing the hope that the "Union Democracy" may also present their very best, wisest, ablest men as candidates, so that, no matter who may be elected, Kentucky will be signally potent in the National Legislature.

THE FLAG OF THE UNION.—The National flag—that "banner of beauty and glory"—flies bravely from the dome of the Kentucky State House. Never but once have our eyes beheld that flag aloft without a thrill of proud enthusiasm. That exception was when we saw it desecrated by being borne in the hands of polluted mercenaries, under the orders of a wicked and perjured tyrant, for the subjugation of our aggrieved Southern brethren. That desecration shocked our sensibilities as deeply as if we had seen the banner of the cross snatched by Infidels and borne forward against Christians with the hellish cry of "Koran! Tribute! or Death!"

WHAT RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH ARE TO BE REDRESSED?—Submissionists sometimes ask this question with a refreshing coolness. Not to waste time in specifying the long list, we answer that they are the long list of rights to be recognized and protected and grievances to be removed, intended to be recognized, protected and removed, by Mr. Crittenden's long list of amendments and resolutions voted down by the Black Republicans in Congress and contemned by Reboham Lincoln. They are those precisely, and no others; and we hope the querists will digest the answer.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has requested a meeting of the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, at Columbus, for consultation.

RETURNED HOME.—Maj. Chas. J. Helm, late U. S. Consul to Cuba, has arrived at his home, at Newport.

Edward Everett, who once declared that he would shoulder his musket and knapsack and fight for the South, has given \$100 towards equipping a company to aid in subjugating the South.

Peace! Peace!! Peace!!!

The cry is peace! even amid the din and clash of sounding arms! Peace! peace! amid the thundering tramp of 150,000 men marching to war. Peace! peace! when every practical proposition for peace has been repelled, and the noble hearers of the God-like proposition have been snubbed for their impertinence.

There are modes of securing future peace—three modes only, as we conceive the question:

1. By Lincoln calling back his aggressive army, and dispersing the mercenary hordes to their homes.

2. By a long war prosecuted till the belligerents on both sides be utterly exhausted.

3. By the abject and unconditional submission of the South to the unconstitutional rule of the North.

One of these modes we must accept; for we can conceive no other. The first is the only proper mode; the second is abhorrent, though we may be driven to embrace it; the third is utterly and totally inadmissible—worse than self-immolation.

Supposing the first accepted by the President, the next step in the right direction will be the recognition, by the Federal Government, of the independence of the seceded States. They cannot be whipped back into the Union; and if ever they return to it, it will be only when they voluntarily seek a reunion. This, then, is the only hope, the only pathway open for the restoration of the lost States, and the re-organization and perpetuation of the Union. If this wise policy be not accepted by the North, all will be lost, and we fear, forever lost.

Union! Union! Union!

We yield to no citizen in earnest admiration of, and loyalty to, the Union. We have never seen the day on which we would not proudly lay down our life for the Union, if that poor sacrifice were required for its preservation. But what is the Union? It is, in a word, the Constitution faithfully executed, as designed by the fathers who framed it, and as the Supreme Court expounds it. But it is all a bitter mockery and an insulting fraud to talk of a Union under which the guarantees of the Constitution are not only not faithfully executed, but habitually, persistently, wickedly, and wantonly denied and violated. The Union in substance and in fact would involve the loyalty of even a South Carolinian; but a Union perverted and prostituted will be spurned by every loyal-hearted citizen everywhere. The empty cry of Union, the mere shadow of lost substance, will not seduce men of sense "who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." Give us back the old Union in its purity, or restore it by Crittenden's amendment, assented to by North and South, and none can reverence it more than we.

ANOTHER USURPATION.—By our telegraphic dispatches, the reader will see that the perjured tyrant who is enacting the part of Reboham at Washington, has called for an enormous addition to the 75,000 militia already drawn from their homes. This last call is not for three months' men, as the 75,000 are, but for more permanent service—one, three, and five years. What authority of law warrants this gigantic addition to an already gigantic force? None. Ah! but the scheme is to be submitted to Congress to be legalized by that body! That is now the theory of working this government, intended to be a government, not of men, nor of force, but a government of laws, a government founded on the assent of the governed. Are we slaves to submit to such ignominious tyranny?

Nothing More for Kentucky.

The following from the Cincinnati Commercial fairly indicates the feeling in that city, and correctly states the fact in reference to shipments to Louisville. Our people should know the truth:

We have a shower of letters from country friends, protesting vehemently against the shipment of arms, ammunition, and provisions, which they suppose are being made from this port to Louisville, for shipment to the Confederate States. A very few words will explain the matter to them, and account for the failure of many of their communications to appear in print. There are no shipments of arms, ammunition, or provisions made from this port to any point with which the Confederates have freedom of intercourse. There has been a little theorizing about unrestricted commerce with Louisville, but practically there is no bacon, flour, powder, or arms exported hence Southward. Our bookellers refuse to fill orders for military books, from Southern points, though they come accompanied by the cash. There is nothing for sale in this city to traitors, or to those who would sell to traitors.

Wednesday last was the day appointed for enlisting volunteers at this place, to protect the soil of Kentucky from the invasion of Lincoln's minions, and if need be, to join their Southern brethren in resisting the aggressions of a domineering despot. Many people were in town; for the war news of the last few weeks has caused a commotion in the masses like the heavy ground swell in the ocean, that presages the coming storm. Colonel J. M. Shackelford addressed a crowded assembly at the court-house in the afternoon in one of his soul-stirring speeches, justifying the action of Governor Magoffin in refusing to obey the requisition made upon Kentucky for troops to bolster Southern men, and in bitter and scathing denunciation of the intolerant and aggressive policy of Black Republicanism. We only regret that it could not be heard by every man in the county. After speaking, parade was had, and over two hundred men, many old and staunch citizens, stayed forward and offered their services to defend the honors and the rights of Kentucky and the soil of the South.

Messrs. Shackelford and Bradley have been in different parts of the county since that time, and we make no doubt they will be able to report a regiment to the Governor within ten days from this time. They have both had experience in active service in the Mexican war, and they have the fullest confidence of the people.—Madisonville Register.

STATE TREASURER.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARHARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

WHEAT.—We never saw such a promising wheat crop as the present between this place and Nashville. The accounts are cheering from all quarters.

[From the New York Day Book.]

Col. Wilson's Regiment of Zouaves.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the "Union Battalion of Zouaves," Col. Wm. Wilson, held a formal muster and roll call at their headquarters, in Tammany Hall. They were 871 men of the battalion present. The occasion was made strikingly impressive by the extraordinary proceedings which were had. The men were ranged around the hall three deep, with Col. Wilson and other officers in the center of the room. The men had all clad themselves in the gray shirts and pants which have been provided for their uniform, which is completed by a common brown felt hat, breeches, and leather boots. They carry a short knife, about seven inches in length, between a sort of a bowie-knife and a butcher knife in shape. Many also have revolvers, of which it is intended that each shall be armed with one or two, as well as a slung-shot and Mimie rifle. All the men being ranged against the walls, Col. Wilson with a drawn sabre in one hand and the American flag in the other, stood forth uncovered and addressed his men in most deafening cheers.

After a short adjuration to the flag, for which he declared his devotion, he called upon all to kneel and swear with him. Waving the banner and flourishing his sabre, he knelt on one knee. All present knelt with him and repeated the oath which he put to them to support the flag, and never flinch from its path through blood or death. He said he would lead them to Baltimore, and they would march through it or die; at which they all rose with a tremendous yell, flung up their hats and brandished their glittering knives, amidst prolonged and frantic cheers. He then pronounced death to the Baltimore traitor secessionists and Plug Uglies, and said they would have a monument of their bones in the streets of Baltimore. "Amid yells of 'Death to the Plug Uglies,' he illustrated with his sword how they should bear their way, and said though he should be the first man slain, he had but one thing to ask, which was that each of his followers should secure his man and avenge his blood. That they would do this, he again called upon them to swear, and marching around the hall holding up the flag and the sword, and accompanied by two officers, the one on the right bearing a banner inscribed:

THE UNION BATTALION OF ZOUAVES.

DEATH TO SECESSIONISTS.

The other officer on his left holding up, in both hands, a bowie-knife and revolver. Wilson shouted to them to swear, and they responded with shouts of "blood," "blood," "blood," "We swear, &c."

Col. Wilson urged the men under his command to leave behind them all their valuables. To those who had gold watches he said, "Give them to your mothers, sisters, and friends," at the same time intimating that most southern officers had such ornamental articles about them, which it would be easy to take in one way or another.

Col. Wilson also told his Zouaves that there were clothing, jewelry, and other stores in Baltimore, which would not be proof against their clutches. As for the seventh and other regiments suffering for food at Annapolis, he remarked that there were numerous hen roosts in Maryland which it would not be impossible to invade. He also said he did not want men who could not rough it, sleep in the gutter with their noses just out of the mud, and various other pleasant things.

These fellows, composing these Zouaves, and armed with slung shots, are from the lowest kennels of Five Points. They will make capital hands to sack a town, or rob the wounded of jewelry and watches, being composed mostly of burglars and pickpockets. As to doing any gallant fighting, we deem their Colonel is no better, to judge from his speech.

MAYSVILLE ARTILLERY.—On Wednesday last, Capt Isaac Nelson and Lieut. H. C. Payne, of the Maysville Artillery, attached to the State Guard, drew from the Arsenal, on legal requisition, two fine brass cannons, one 12 and the other 6 pounder, and immediately started home with them. The Maysville Artillery company is composed of excellent material, true to Kentucky, and will, if necessary, make good use of the State arms and give a good account of themselves.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant-tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c. and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Recent events are of so startling a character as to render it imperatively necessary that the Legislature of Kentucky be again convened in extraordinary session. It is now apparent that the most energetic measures are being resorted to by the Government at Washington to prosecute a war upon an extended scale with the seceded States. Already large sums of money and supplies of men are being raised in the Northern States for that purpose. The tread of armies is the response which is being made to the measures of pacification which are being discussed before our people, whilst up to this moment we are comparatively in a defenseless attitude.

Whatever else should be done, it is, in my judgment, the duty of Kentucky, without delay, to place herself in a complete position for defense. The causes for apprehension are now certainly grave enough to impel every Kentuckian to demand that this be done, and to require of the Legislature of the State such additional action as may be necessary for the general welfare. To this end, I now call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1861.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at the city of Frankfort, the 24th day of April, 1861, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor: THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Sec'y.

Persons on coming to the city will remember the United States Hotel—one of the most pleasant and comfortable houses we know of.—Lou. Dem.

SEB CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Cure guaranteed in all cases, or the money will be refunded. Use Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer according to directions, and it will cure ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Try it! it surely will not hurt you, and cost you nothing if it does no good. Sold by all druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feb 25 wkt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired.
jan 12 wkt-wly

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & CO., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.
W. H. KEENE,
E. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1861 ff.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the latest style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

jan 23 ff

The Very Best!

No Doubt of It!

WHAT?

Why, Heintz's Inimitable Hair Restorative.

Every body who uses it recommends it.

Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. MAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement.

apr 18 wkt-wly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clark's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Parker & Co., Wholesale agents.

oct 16 wkt-wly

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify all persons from trading for a note given to M. W. STRATTON for \$100, due on the 4th May, 1861. Said note was given in part consideration for a Mill Wheel, which Wheel does not come up to contract. Said note was made payable at the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

JOSEPH GORBIT,
J. S. WHITTINGTON.

may 1st, 1861.

may 1st wkt-wly

COMMITTED TO JAIL

ON Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1861, there was committed to the Jail of Clinton County, Kentucky, by W. L. Hancock, a justice of the peace a negro man, of the following description, to-wit: Black, five feet 7 inches high, weighs 167 lbs, said Negro says he is 27 years old, calls his name Joe; said Negro says he was sold at the Administrator's sale of the property of Moses Poor, in F. county, Tennessee, in March, 1860, and purchased at said sale by James Miller & Edley Paul, and by them sent to Richmond, Virginia, and there sold to negro trader by the name of Davis, who lived near Nashville, Tennessee. Said negro has lost one or two of his upper jaw teeth on each side; a small scar in his forehead; he is known here to be the same negro who was sold at said Administrator's sale. He says he has been on the road about nine months. He was apprehended by W. A. Long, John Hudson, and William Branson, in Clinton county, Kentucky. The said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, in default of which said negro will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. M. YOUNG,
Jailer of Clinton Co., Ky.

April 27th, 1861.—m 14 wkt

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of JOHN A. P. READING, deceased, are requested to come up and settle by the first day of May, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Respectfully,
M. W. READING,
Administrator.

apr 27 wkt-wly

Commonwealth please copy.

THE BOGUGGER.

THIS wonderful article, first patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address: SHAW & CLARK, Biddford, Maine.

ICE! ICE!!

ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets, I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My ice is early-made and will not be depaupered from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

much water will be sent.

Commonwealth copy.

S. BARKER & CO.,

317 FOURTH STREET

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold at

Wholesale or Retail,

Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE have made large purchases East, at auction value, and elsewhere, at less than half their usual value, our stock being large for the times, we have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article will be sold at some price.

ALSO OUR STOCK OF

Window Shades,

